IN THE CLAIMS

1. (previously presented) A method for manufacturing a glass body having a glass surface and a coating applied thereto, characterized in that the method comprises the following steps:

- Cleaning and/or coating at least a partial area of the glass surface with a primer/cleaner;
- Partially covering the glass surface with a masking film;
- Applying an isocyanate-curing polyacrylate lacquer comprising mineral particles having an average diameter of 2 to 30 μm and a solvent to at least a partial area of the glass surface, wherein the polyacrylate lacquer is a 2-component lacquer obtainable from at least one polyacrylate binder containing mineral particles and at least one isocyanate hardener having two or more reactive isocyanate groups per molecule, which are optionally protected isocyanate groups, and the solvent share in the polyacrylate lacquer is 20 to 80% w/w prior to application;
- Removing the masking film; and
- Curing the coating to form a partially or completely cured coating having a layer thickness of 10 to 50 μm.

2. (canceled)

3. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the primer includes or comprises a polar, organic solvent having 2 to 12 carbon atoms,

and at least one chemical group selected from the group consisting of alcohol, keto, aldehyde, ester and acid group.

4. (canceled)

5. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the polyacrylate lacquer containing mineral particles is applied via silk-screen printing, spraying or rolling.

6-7. (canceled)

8. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the mineral particles are oxides or mixed oxides of aluminum and/or silicon, including hydrates thereof.

9. (canceled)

10. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that dyes are added to the polyacrylate lacquer to manufacture color coatings.

11. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the glass body consists of acrylic glass, fire-resistant glass or multi-layer/composite glass.

12. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 24, characterized in that the glass body is single-sheet safety glass, and the coated glass has a surface tension that is roughly the same or maximally reduced by 10% relative to the uncoated glass.

13-15. (canceled)

16. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the hardener contains a C4 to C12 diisocyanate and, optionally, a silane derivative.

17. (previously presented) A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the method additionally involves the step of removing the applied coating without damaging the glass surface using a halogen hydrocarbon-containing stripper.

18. (canceled)

19. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 3, characterized in that said polar, organic solvent is a C2 to C3 alcohol.

20. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 19, characterized in that said polar, organic solvent has less than 5% w/w of water.

21. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 20, characterized in that said polar, organic solvent has less than 1% w/w of water.

22. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the cured coating has a layer thickness of 15 to 30 μm.

23. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the mineral particles have an average diameter of 5 to 25 μm.

24. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 11, characterized in that said glass body is selected from the group consisting of multi-layer composite glass, fire-resistant glass of type G-glazing, and single sheet safety glass (ESG).

25. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 11, characterized in that said coating is further applied to the glass surface in built-in condition.

26. (canceled)

27. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 3, characterized in that said solvent has 2 to 4 carbon atoms.